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TWELVE PAGES — ONE RIAL

King meets six pilgrim delegations

JEDDAH, Nov. 4 (SPA) — King Khaled day received members of six pilgrim delegations who came to thank him for Saudi's excellent preparations for this year's

meetings were also attended by Crown Prince Fahd and Special Adviser Dr. Rashad

King also Sunday sent cables to an

on the success of the pilgrimage.

Delegations from Lebanon, Tunisia, Algeria, Indonesia, Pakistan and Malaysia

greeted by the King at the Royal Palace.

The Lebanese mission was led by former

member of parliament Adnan Al-Hakim and

by Lebanese Ambassador

far Al-Hassan.

The Tunisian delegation, led by Chief

of Justice Al-Hassene Haider, was

accompanied by Tunisian Ambassador

Al-Bounsi.

An Algerian mission headed by Muham-

ad Al-Ma'amoun Al-Khatemi, and accom-

panied by Ambassador Mahmoud Mustafa

also received by the King.

The Indonesian delegation was lead by

Parliamentary Majority Leader Amrit Burtu and

accompanied by Ambassador Muhammad

Yateb.

The Pakistani delegation, accompanied by

Ambassador Maj. Gen. Fazal Muqeem, was

by Minister of Interior, Pilgrimage and

Endowments Muhammad Haroun.

And the Malaysian mission was led by

Minister of Religious Affairs, Hajj and

Aqiq Dato Hassan ibn Nassef and accom-

panied by Malaysian Ambassador Dato Sri

aji Kamaruddin bin Haji Datin Sri.

The King also sent a cable to a senior Iran-

ian religious leader, Ayatollah Abdullah

Arabi, thanking him for his congratulations

on the occasion of the Eid-al-Adha.

The Ayatollah was the most senior Iranian

ader to attend this year's pilgrimage.

King Khaled in the cable said he prayed to

God to bestow glory and prosperity on the

world Islamic community and to help

everyone serve his religion and the cause of

islam.

The King also received a cable from Berma

ladi Jado, head of the pilgrimage delega-

tion from Chad, who thanked him for the

warm welcome, hospitality and facilities

extended to the pilgrims from Chad.



(SPA photo)

Over PLO comments Begin censures Burg

TEL AVIV, Nov. 4 (R) — Prime Minister Menahem Begin Sunday rebuffed a cabinet colleague for suggesting that Israel might one day establish contacts with the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

Cabinet sources said that during Sunday's

regular meeting, members had complained

about remarks by Interior Minister Yosef

Burg, who said he believed Israel could

negotiate with the PLO if that body changed

its basic attitudes towards the Jewish state.

The sources said Begin called on cabinet

ministers to stand by Israel's official pledge

never to negotiate with the PLO.

Burg said after returning last week from

negotiations on Palestinian autonomy in

London: "If the PLO were to drop the clause in

its charter which calls for the destruction of

the River Jordan.

'Within 90 days'

Young sees Israel-PLO talks

CHICAGO, Nov. 4 (AP) — Former U.S.

United Nations Ambassador Andrew Young

has predicted that Israel and the Palestine

Liberation Organization would begin talks

within 90 days. Bombing of South Lebanon

will end and the Palestinians will recognize

Israel's right to exist.

With this will come peace in the Middle

East, Young told a large audience at the Rev.

Jesse Jackson's Operation PUSH headquarters

here Saturday.

The former U.N. diplomat said that if his

predictions proved true, much of the credit

would go to Jackson for his controversial visit

to the Middle East in September to make

overtures to the PLO.

"I base my predictions on my instincts,

reports of rifts in the area, and domestic

Israel and stop its terror activity for two or three years, then I will believe that there is a change, and a change calls for another change.

"...Then the PLO will not be the same PLO and in two to three years I personally think Israel could certainly talk to them," said Burg, leader of the Religious Party and usually noted for his hardline views on the Israeli-Arab conflict.

Burg's remarks surprised political observers here. Israeli governments have for years ruled out the possibility of talks with the PLO.

The statement bore special significance coming from Burg whose party has been the champion of the idea that Jews have a divine right over the occupied West Bank of the River Jordan.

In his speech at the conference's opening, Arafat characterized the situation in the Middle East as explosive and warned that international efforts to bring the PLO into negotiations must be made.

The conference's 600 delegates, from 80 countries, began group discussions of Israeli policy in occupied Arab lands.

In the interview with the Portuguese Communist daily *O Diário*, Arafat said all allies outside the non-aligned movement, of which the PLO is a full member, were deemed to failure, including the pact between Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Egyptian President Sadat.

"This happened to the Central Treaty Organization (CTO) pact after the great Iranian revolution which deposed the Shah," Arafat said. "Sadat is another Shah and he will end up the same way."

Speaking at a rally organized by the conference in Lisbon's sports pavilion early Sunday, Arafat thanked the Portuguese people for their support. He praised Portugal for promoting self-determination in Africa after the 1974 revolution which ended half a century of right-wing dictatorship.

In his interview with *O Diário*, Arafat also said the PLO was engaged in a powerful diplomatic offensive which was beginning to produce results.

After handshake Arafat hopes Brzezinski stays in post

LISBON, Nov. 4 (Agencies) — Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) chairman Yasser Arafat, winding up a two-day visit at an Arab and Palestinian conference here Saturday said he and U.S. National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski spoke together briefly at reception in Algiers earlier in the week.

The PLO leader was speaking at a press conference after meeting with top Portuguese officials and addressing the opening session of the World Conference in Solidarity with the Arab People and Palestine.

Both Arafat and Brzezinski were in Algeria for celebrations marking the 25th anniversary of Algeria's revolution against France. The two were also at the same hotel.

"We were guests. He (Brzezinski) entered, among other people. He spoke to me kindly and I said, 'I hope you won't lose your job like Andrew Young,'" Arafat said when asked on the meeting in the Algerian capital last Wednesday.

On Friday the PLO head, a 50-year-old engineer, met with Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes and Prime Minister Maria de Lourdes Pintassilgo and was given a lunch by Foreign Minister Joao Freitas Cruz. Pintassilgo and Communist Party leaders Mario Soares and Alvaro Cunhal visited Arafat at his hotel suite earlier in the day.

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CIA report says

Don't blame Soviets for disruption of oil

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP) — Don't blame the Soviet Union for oil-export disruptions in Iran and elsewhere around the world, CIA analysts have told U.S. Congress. The Soviets themselves would suffer in the long run, from such disruptions, the analysts said.

"Any disruption would increase the price they would have to pay," a House intelligence subcommittee was told by Maurice Ernst, director of the Central Intelligence Agency's office of economic research.

He made his comments in a closed-door meeting Oct. 17, and a transcript of most of the proceedings was released Sunday by Rep. Les Aspin, Democrat-Wisconsin.

Ernst told the subcommittee that Soviet oil production likely would "peak this year or next" and then start declining. And he added, "the Soviets are faced with a labor problem, a productivity problem and an energy problem, at the same time."

In such a situation, he said, it is unlikely Soviet leaders would encourage disruption of oil production in any of the oil producing and exporting countries — or encourage anything else that would raise prices — since that "would make their problem worse."

More likely, Ernst said, OPEC "increases in price result primarily from a limitation in production" by nations deciding that their own best interest calls for "stretching out their reserves over long periods."

The most significant recent export disruption came last year when the Shah of Iran was overthrown.

The CIA analysts said that was not the Soviet's doing. "I don't think the Khomeini government in any way was a result of Soviet action," said John Eckland, chief of the CIA's petroleum supply analysis center.

Challenged on that point by Rep. John Ashbrook, Republican-Ohio, Eckland replied, "The Soviets have been the biggest losers in the short term from the cutoff of energy in Iran."

"Some 10 million Soviets were living in cold in the south Caucasus last winter because they couldn't have natural gas because of the upheaval," he said. "They are still only getting half the deliveries that were under the long term contract to them from Iran."

Ernst met open skepticism from Ashbrook when he said, "so far the Soviets simply do not have the control over the oil-producing countries that would enable them to reduce or to affect the oil supplies, even if they wanted to."

He acknowledged that the future Soviet role concerning "the political stabilities of the countries in that area ... is something you have to worry about."

Earthquake kills 18 in West Java

JAKARTA, Nov. 4 (R) — Shock waves from an undersea earthquake killed at least 18 persons in west Java and local officials said Sunday the death toll was likely to rise.

Food and medical supplies have been rushed to shattered villages

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TWELVE PAGES — ONE RIAL

Tehran protestors hold U.S. hostages for Shah's return

The attack on the embassy followed a series of increasingly strong attacks on the United States by revolutionary leader Ayatollah Khomeini. Local newspapers and associations have joined the attacks and demanded that the United States extradite the deposed Shah, now undergoing medical treatment in New York.

The students set up a banner on the embassy gate identifying themselves as Muslim Students Supporting the Ayatollah.

"The Muslim students, followers of the Imam (Khomeini), occupy this building because of the atrocities of the United States," the banner said.

Big pictures of Khomeini were posted up around the embassy compound. The state radio broadcast a statement by the students in which they demanded the Shah's extradition.

It also said that "U.S. imperialism ... is plotting against us." Witnesses said the students, shouting "Allah-o-Akbar" (God is Great), had broken away from a march of tens of thousands called to mark the first anniversary of the shooting of students by the Shah's security forces.

Shortly after the February revolution, the U.S. embassy was invaded by revolutionary groups and came under heavy fire, although no one was injured. The revolutionaries eventually evacuated the building on the orders of the Tehran central committee.

Western diplomats said that U.S. charge d'affaires Bruce Laingen, who heads the American mission here, was not in the embassy at the time of Sunday's attack.

<h

Minister thanks Khaled for help over Pilgrimage

JEDDAH, Nov. 4 (SPA) — Minister of Pilgrimage and Endowments Sheikh Abdul Wahab Abdul Wasie sent King Khaled a cable thanking him for his support for the management of the Pilgrimage.

He said that this year people had made the Pilgrimage without difficulty and in comfort through the grace of God and the efforts of the authorities carrying out the King's instructions for the Pilgrimage.

Sheikh Abdul Wahab said that his ministry's endeavors had OIC head back today

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, Nov. 4 — The outgoing secretary-general of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, Dr. Amadou Karim Gaye, returns to Jeddah Monday. He is expected to start making preparations for his departure.

His successor, Habib Chatti of Tunisia, is due in the middle of the month.

Gaye had been on holiday abroad after attending the United Nations General Assembly session in New York. Before the session, Chatti was elected to his post by a meeting of foreign ministers of Islamic states.

Gaye's term officially expires at the end of December.

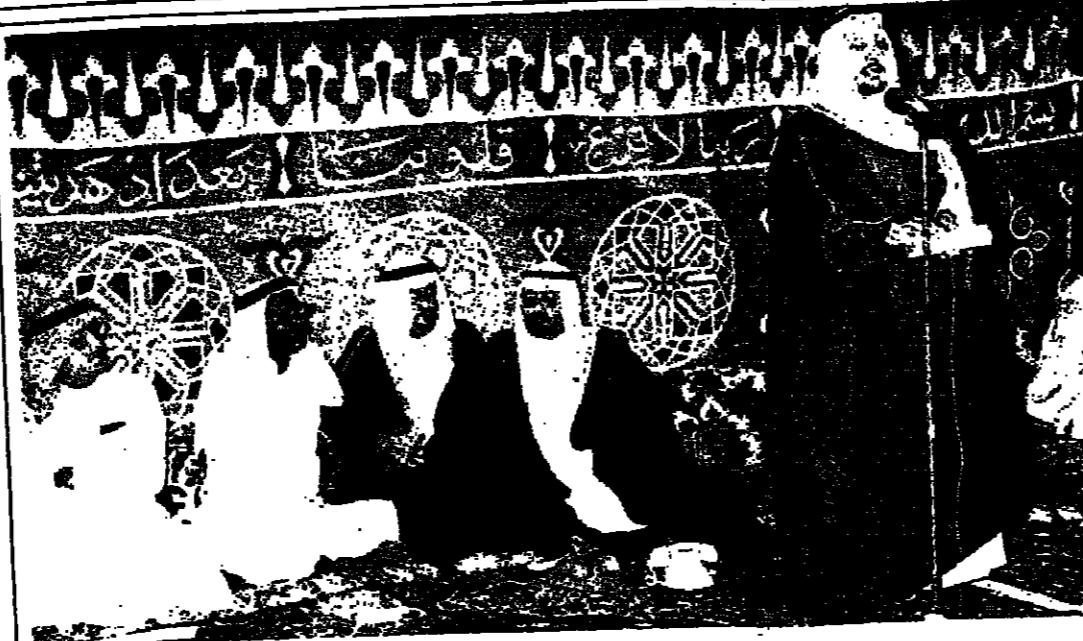
The OIC's general secretariat here is meanwhile being given a face-lift. Workmen are putting the finishing touches to renovations of the building, on Mecca Road.

WEATHER

It will be moderate during the day and fine at night. Cloud will cover the northern region, western and south-western highlands. Winds will be southerly to south-easterly and moderate to active, causing occasional sand haze in the northern and central regions. Seas will be moderate to light.

Sunday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade)

Mecca	36	26	Jizan	34	26
Jeddah	33	23	Wajh	29	22
Riyadh	34	18	Turaif	23	11
Dhahran	35	22	Arar	23	14
Medina	33	19	Sulayyel	33	13
Taif	29	15	Abha	24	10



RECEPTION: Minister of Information Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani is host at a reception for foreign press, radio and television teams covering the Pilgrimage. On the left, he addresses the gathering, and on the right listens to a speech by one of the guests.

Better milk yields found Texans sell Kingdom Jerseys

Houston Bureau

HOUSTON, Nov. 4 — Two Saudi Arabian farms have bought Jersey cattle from Texas ranches. One farm, Sanabel, bought 60 head last year to start a Jersey breed registration organization in the Kingdom. The farm is 40 miles outside Riyadh.

The cattle for Sanabel were selected for uniformity of marking and type by Ed Havran, the general manager of the Texas Jersey Cattle Club. Established in 1874, the club is the oldest purebred livestock breed association in the state.

Another Saudi Arabian dairy, the Haradh Agriculture and Animal Production Co., bought 90

Jersey cows and 95 Holsteins from Saudi Agricultural Enterprises Inc. One of the owners of SAE Inc. is Pearson Knolle, who has a separate dairy operation in Sandia, Texas.

Although Knolle only raises Jersey cattle in Sandia, he sent both Jersey and Holstein cattle to Haradh. Holsteins have been used longer in Saudi Arabia than other breeds.

However, the Jersey is better adapted to the hot climate. Holsteins come from colder climates, and do not generally do well where it is hot, says Mrs. Knolle.

Although in normal conditions Jersey cows yield less milk than Holsteins, they do it on less feed.

As town prepares for King

SR 286m set for Yanbu compensation

JEDDAH, Nov. 4 — Over SR 286.5 million has been set aside as compensation for expropriation of property for development in Yanbu.

It was reported Sunday that the town's projects for the Third Five-year Plan have been submitted to the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs for approval.

The plan consists of the establishment of several public facilities as well as the immediate improvement of roads.

Meanwhile, the town's main streets are being decorated with the unmaimed firm having awarded a contract for the beginning from the Yashbeh, early point to the end of Yanbu Umlaj road, King Abdul Aziz Road, Yarmuk Road and Al-Hamid Road.

The mayor added that his projects include the asphalt and lighting of roads and areas, the construction of water distribution networks, parking areas, and promenades and sewage systems.

SEMINAR: Minister of Pilgrimage and Endowments Sheikh Abdul Wahab Abdul Wasie chairs a seminar that gathered prominent pilgrims to discuss the plight of Jerusalem.

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SEMINAR: Minister of Pilgrimage and Endowments Sheikh Abdul Wahab Abdul Wasie chairs a seminar that gathered prominent pilgrims to discuss the plight of Jerusalem.

Chinese hospital staff start arriving in Hofuf

By a Staff Writer

JEDDAH, Nov. 4 — A total of 393 medical and technical staff are to arrive here from Taipei over the next three weeks to start work in the Kingdom's public hospitals.

The Nationalist Chinese embassy said in a statement Sunday that the first group, of 56 people, arrived Saturday to work in a clinic in Hofuf. It is led by Hsu Che-fu.

Chang Chih-kang, deputy director-general of the National Health Administration, gave a reception in Taipei for the doctors, nurses and administrative

officials.

Members of the Chinese Medical Service Mission to work at Saudi Arabian clinics were selected from National Taiwan University Hospital and Taipei City Hospital.

Of the five new hospitals the Health Ministry is building, the Chinese will work in Hofuf and in Jeddah, Chang said.

Chang sent a mission to Saudi Arabia in January for a fact-finding visit, and a Chinese medical advisory group went to Saudi Arabia in May to work out details of the secondments.



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War with Morocco imminent, says Algerian envoy

KUWAIT, Nov. 4 (Agencies) — An Algerian diplomat has warned that the Carter administration's decision to equip Moroccan forces will precipitate a shooting war with Algeria over the Western Sahara dispute, the newspaper *Al Ghaba* reported Sunday.

"War between us and Morocco is imminent," the paper quoted Algeria's Ambassador to Kuwait, Abou Allam Balsayeh, as saying. He said that Morocco was becoming hostile "following its acquisition of new American weapons."

Algeria continues to support the Polisario guerrillas in their fight for independence of the disputed Sahara territory.

Balsayeh urged the Arab governments to exert "new efforts and bring the Polisario and Morocco to the negotiating table" with Algeria.

Gen. Zia Ul-Haq



TRAINING: 16-year-old Palestinian "commando cub" Muayed Kilani (right) who wants to die for a country he has never seen, shown during a training session at the Chatila camp in Beirut Thursday.

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Zia tightening grip in Pakistan

By Peter Woolas

ISLAMABAD, Nov. 4 (OPNS) — Pakistan remains outwardly calm despite the dramatic events of the past few weeks, which saw the intensification of the martial law regulations, the dissolving of all political parties, the indefinite postponement of elections and the introduction of press censorship.

There are plenty of volatile countries in the world where any one of these measures would have brought the masses on to the streets rioting and demonstrating, but not here. And there are probably two reasons: the swift move by Gen. Zia Ul-Haq's military regime in rounding up any potential troublemakers, notably leaders of the executed Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's People's Party, and several swift floggings of people found guilty of crimes under the martial law regulations.

Thus not only had those who might have organized trouble on the streets been put out of the way, but those who might have been tempted to take matters into their own hands have seen what happened to anyone who might have risked committing serious offenses.

Zia made it perfectly clear in his long awaited speech to the nation on Oct. 16 that the martial law authorities would not tolerate anything which went against Islamic ideology or threatened the integrity of the state.

He said that he was fed up with the antics of the political parties. They had made contradictory demands about conditions for holding the elections, and these were irreconcilable. He said he could see no stable government emerging if the elections went ahead, and therefore they were put off indefinitely.

It was clear from the word go that Zia was determined at all costs to keep the People's Party — the largest — out of the race, and some other prominent ones like the National Democratic Party and the Pakistan National Alliance, as well.

Zia had to assert his authority in no uncertain manner. Obviously if there was going to be any trouble, it was most likely to come from the People's Party leaders and their supporters. Within hours of his announcement, Begum Bhutto and her daughter Benazir, were served with detention orders.

The next day Gen. Tikku Khan was held at Rawalpindi airport and taken to his home and all the provincial leaders of the party were either put under house arrest or jailed for a three-month period.

Mobile military courts were set up to hand out on-the-spot sentences, and several people were flogged in public for crimes such as hoarding essential commodities and trading on the black market. Press censorship began, some newspapers were banned and their offices and presses sealed. The editor of a newspaper still in business said: "Where do we go from here?"

How long will the present situation continue? That is anyone's guess, but there is a feeling that in a few months time Zia might find way of appointing some sort of national government, perhaps himself quit the army and devote his entire time to being president.

Weizman told reporters at the airport: "We have some problems concerning oil which I will discuss here." He declined to give details.

Egypt has agreed in principle to sell Israel oil from Sinai, but the two countries have not agreed on the price.

Israel wants to buy the oil at the ceiling price fixed by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) of \$23.50 a barrel but Egypt offers to sell at the spot market price of at least \$32 a barrel.

Weizman, who was here about 10 days ago, told an Israeli cabinet meeting on Thursday that the question of Egypt supplying oil to Israel from Almeh oilfields had not been resolved.

Later Sunday Weizman held talks with Premier Mustapha Khalil and Defense Minister Gen. Kamal Hassan Ali.

He was expected to meet President Anwar Sadat Monday.



MEETS CHADLI: U.S. National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski with Algerian President Benjedid Chadli after their one-hour meeting Friday at Algiers' Aurora Hotel. Brzezinski represented the United States at celebrations marking the 25th anniversary of Algeria's war for independence.

Weizman in Cairo for oil talks

CAIRO, Nov. 4 (R) — Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman

arrived Sunday for talks on Israel's purchases of oil from Sinai fields which would be returned to Egypt later this month under the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty

signed last March.

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Sightsees in Venice

Hua again blasts Soviets

ENICE, Nov. 4 (R) — Chin-Communist Party Chairman Premier Hua Guofeng arrived Venice's Marco Polo Airport today for a one-day sightseeing.

From the airport he was ferried in a small motorboat to St. Mark's Square, where the city's Socialist mayor, Mario Rigo, was waiting to meet him where the doges (dukes) used to greet foreign visitors at the height of the Venetian Republic.

Hua's program included an exhibit on the Grand Canal, a visit

to the glassworks on nearby Murano Island and a gala evening

at the Venice theater.

But the Chinese leader was not

scheduled to be taken to any

places connected with Marco

Polo, the Venetian adventurer

who was the first European to visit

China more than 700 years ago.

Hua strongly attacked the

Soviet Union Saturday night,

warning Western Europe of a

dangerous military confrontation.

He used a banquet speech to tell

his Italian hosts that "begemism

is committing itself to global

expansion." The Chinese leader

has used "begemism" throughout

his West European tour to sig-

PEGASUS disappears

over South Atlantic

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (Agencies) — The remains of the U.S. spacecraft Pegasus 2 have disappeared without trace into the Atlantic Ocean.

A spokeswoman for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) said today anything left of the 10,430 pound craft after it crashed through the earth's atmosphere yesterday had presumably scat-

DACKO arrests

major opponent

BANGUI, Nov. 4 (R) — Central African troops have arrested former Premier Ange Patasse, a major opponent of President David Dacko.

Sources close to the government said, Saturday that Patasse is caught at Kabe near the border with Chad after a big manhunt using helicopters.

Patasse, prime minister under deposed dictator Jean-Bedel Bokassa, returned to the Central African Republic Oct. 4 to try to persuade Dacko to share power with opposition groups.

But negotiations failed two weeks ago and Patasse was placed under house arrest.

The sources said Patasse was brought back to the capital of Bangui Saturday.

Three days ago Dacko accused Patasse of inciting the population to riot. His house in Bangui had earlier been blown up by troops.

Although he once served under Bokassa, at the time of the rench-backed coup which toppled the dictator Sept. 20 Patasse was leading an opposition group in

exile.

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THE U.S. ELECTIONS

Although a whole year still separates the United States from the presidential elections, they are already casting their shadow on all of the country's major concerns. Questions like the threat of the looming recession, the SALT II agreement with the Soviets, or the quest for peace in the Middle East are no longer viewed in terms of the present administration, but from within the alternatives offered by the various official and unofficial contenders.

Arab observers of the American scene are almost unanimously agreed that there is little to expect from a change of administration. The incumbent, they think, realizing how relative such matters are, is still nearest to understanding the Arab position.

At the beginning of his term, President Carter rode high in Arab esteem. His early statements on the rights of the Palestinian people promised a real and much needed break with the traditional, heedless endorsements of Israeli policies — the hallmark of successive administrations. But this rapidly changed as pressures began to tell. One by one the earlier statements were rendered "inoperative" by successive reiterations of the more "traditional" position.

The mistrust this generated in the Arab world was soon confirmed when Carter pushed on with his Camp David approach, leading to the agreement which Egypt alone accepted. The dangerous position this created in the Middle East showed Carter in very bad light indeed, especially in those countries which hoped a great deal from America.

But this, to repeat, has to be viewed in the light of the alternatives on offer. Among the Democrats, Carter's main opponent is Edward Kennedy. Although the so-called "Kennedy myth" still earns the senator a fund of (somewhat vague) goodwill in the Arab world, the fact is that he is, like his brother the late President John Kennedy, well within the tradition of American uncritical commitment to the Israeli cause. If anything he is more entrenched in it than his late brother.

The Republican Connally might be said to have parallel views on the Middle East to those of the incumbent. But Carter's advantage, and it is very important given the political set up in the United States, is that he will be free from a re-election challenge, and the pressures this makes him open to.

In any case, Arab support for Carter cannot be overt: this will indeed be the "kiss of death" for his re-election chances. But there are indirect means...

The Sihanouk card waits to be played by China

By Jay Mathews

PEKING — With their Khmer Rouge allies in Cambodia coming perilously close to extinction, the Chinese have begun to show renewed signs of a significant future shift in favor of avowed neutralist Norodom Sihanouk.

After four months of estrangement in which Sihanouk took up residence in North Korea, the Chinese invited Sihanouk back to Peking as an honored guest at their Oct. 1 national-day festivities and have encouraged him to remain here.

They have apparently curtailed efforts to persuade Sihanouk to support the Pol Pot-led Khmer Rouge, whom Sihanouk describes as "murderers," while allowing the Cambodian prince to lead a life of luxury in a spacious compound.

By renewing their apparent ties with Sihanouk and remaining silent while he derides Pol Pot in long chats with Western journalists, the Chinese indicate how weak they feel their position in Cambodia has become.

About 170,000 Vietnamese troops are now moving to mop up the remnants of Pol Pot's forces in the northwestern Cambodia. Turning to Sihanouk would mean a special relationship with a man who still inspires loyalty among many surviving Cambodians, but who has only a tiny force in Cambodia and insists on a non-communist future for any Sihanouk-led state.

"The Chinese are very intelligent," Sihanouk said at a recent luncheon in the mansion provided him in Peking. "Things are getting much worse for Pol Pot, so if they go bad for Pol Pot, they still have Sihanouk."

"I am the Sihanouk card. First they deal Pol Pot, and if that doesn't work, then they deal Sihanouk."

One Western diplomat here said, "There is no question that the Chinese are now changing their mind about Sihanouk and preparing for Pol Pot's defeat."

That message has been received by many Western governments, leading in part to the American, British and Japanese ambassadors calling on Sihanouk here and, in the view of some, encouraging the U.S. State Department to say Sihanouk "could have a constructive role to play" in a future Cambodia.

As the Chinese begin to show renewed interest in him, Sihanouk also has begun to shelve some of his more independent schemes that particularly irked the Chinese. He had announced early plans to seek talks with the Vietnamese, Peking's arch-rival, on the Cambodian question, but now he dismisses such plans as fruitless.

He promises that within two months he will be ready to support China's policy of all-out armed struggle against Hanoi's invasion force. Sihanouk said he has sent the Chinese a message indicating that at the end of that two-month period "I am ready to negotiate with them again."

The Chinese have dealt with Sihanouk for a long time. When he was overthrown by rightists in 1970, the Chinese invited him to live in Peking. The late Premier Chou En-lai seemed particularly interested in encouraging Sihanouk's government in exile.

The victory of Pol Pot in 1975 enticed Sihanouk to return to Phnom Penh, but there he became a virtual prisoner. When Pol Pot released him to return to Peking in January of this year, Chou was dead and Sihanouk was no longer so willing to deal with the Chinese government that had backed Pol Pot.

"The trouble with Sihanouk is that he's irrational and unpredictable," one Chinese official said, commenting on his government's often ambiguous attitude toward the prince. "We never know what he'll say from day to day."

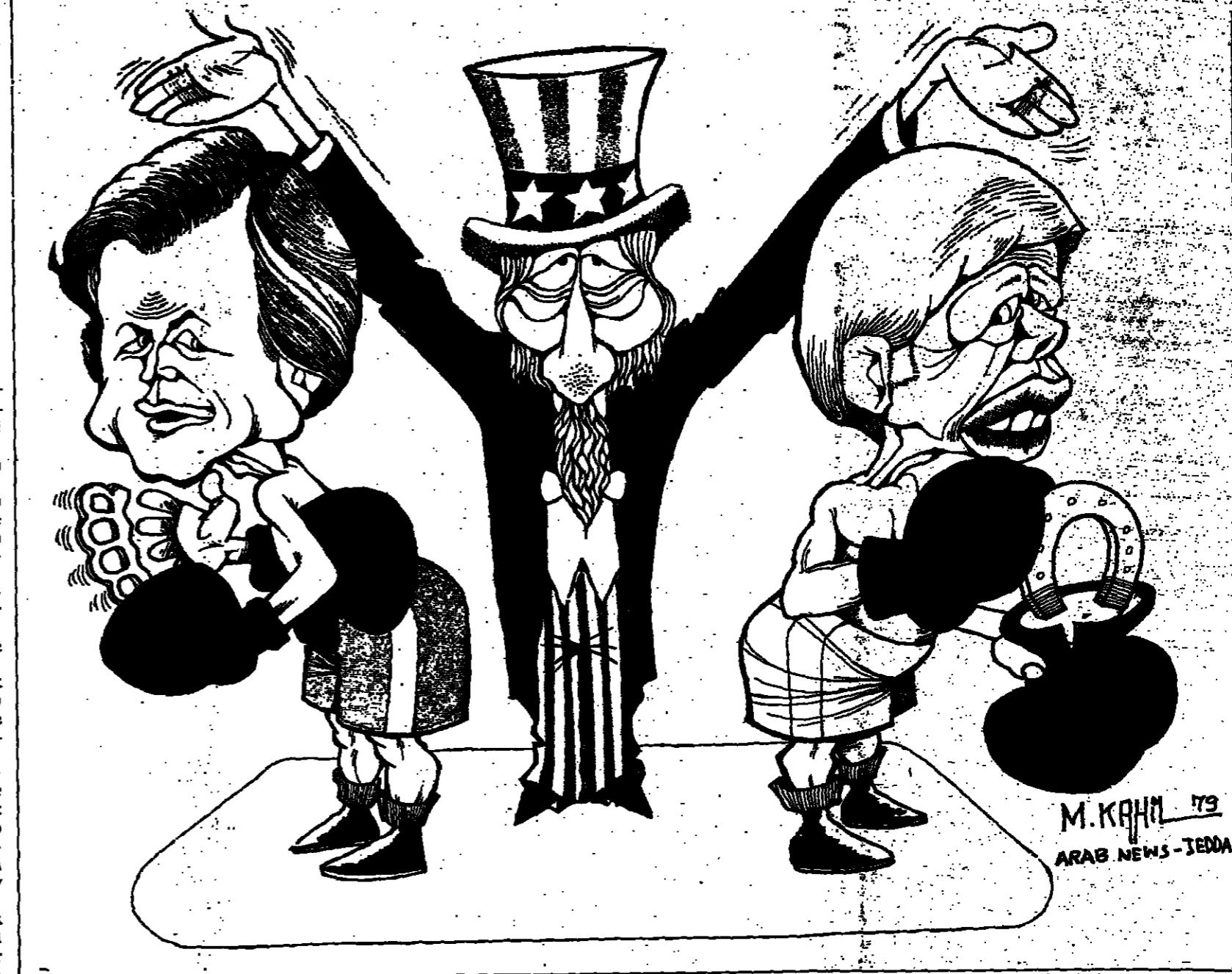
Nonetheless, the Chinese have given Sihanouk full rein to organize a new Confederation of Khmer Nationalists, which he said he plans to promote with trips to France, Japan, the United States and Australia beginning in November. Sihanouk said he planned to return to Pyongyang next spring in time for the birthday of his patron, Kim Il Sung of North Korea.

But Sihanouk indicated he might resume permanent residence in Peking if the Chinese conclude by then that Pol Pot's position is absolutely hopeless. In the meantime, despite his love for tweaking his Chinese hosts and their Khmer Rouge protégés in conversations here with Western journalists, Sihanouk's jokes and exaggerations hide a keen sense of the diplomatic art.

He has refrained from official requests to France and the United States for aid for his tiny guerrilla force of 5,000 in Cambodia, knowing that the request would be refused and thus would embarrass both the friendly Western governments and himself.

He has also refrained from announcing another government in exile, knowing the Chinese cannot support such an initiative until Pol Pot is completely defeated. Instead, he waits patiently for the Chinese to accept him on his terms.

"I learned cooking by myself. I learned English by myself," he said at a luncheon prepared under his exact instructions. "I don't like to obey anybody. I like to be independent always.... I love China. But it is like having two wives. When China has two wives, Pol Pot and Sihanouk, when China praises Pol Pot, Sihanouk is jealous." — (WP)



Uruguay's dictatorship relaxes its hold

By Charles A. Krause

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay —

For the first time since a 1973 coup that transformed Uruguay into South America's most totalitarian police state, the military government slowly has begun to loosen its grip on what was once the continent's most advanced social democracy.

A sharp decrease in the number of political arrests, an end to officially sanctioned torture and a reduction in the number of political prisoners from 5,000 two years ago to a current 1,600 have led to improved relations with the United States, which has again begun selling small quantities of non-lethal military equipment to Uruguay. The sales are part of a "carrot and stick" approach designed to speed improvements in human rights here.

Despite a continuing prohibition against all forms of "political activity," Uruguay's two traditional political parties, the Blancos and the Colorados, have been allowed in recent months to hold some small gatherings.

Although strikes remain forbidden, the government officially gave non-communist labor unions permission to reorganize last year. In development that has perplexed diplomatic observers, young Navy officers recently have begun meeting with leaders of the country's once powerful communist union, urging them to reorganize as well.

These meetings have surprised Western diplomats because Uruguay's military rulers say they must remain in power for now to guard against Communist subversion — seven years after they took control of the government to crush the Tupamero guerrilla movement, which never had Communist Party support.

Uruguay's major newspapers, which remain the most timid and controlled in South America, also have begun to test the limits on criticizing the government. Earlier this month, the daily *El Dia* organized

meetings in this dusty frontier town 40 miles east of the Khyber Pass and the Afghan border.

Peshawar, sitting on the edge of a vast tribal land that extends well into Afghanistan, is the ideal spot for their activities. Except for major roads, the governments of Pakistan and Afghanistan have never been able to exercise more than marginal control in Afghanistan.

"Within three or four days the Ali Khel garrison in Jai district will fall," he said confidently. "It is already surrounded."

Akim, once a member of Afghanistan's United Nations delegation, now represents the Afghanistan Islamic and Nationalist Revolutionary Council. It is one of the many Muslim guerrilla organizations fighting to overthrow Hafizullah Amin's Soviet-backed Marxist government, which clings to power in Kabul, the Afghan capital.

In recent months, rebel groups have scored impressive successes against beleaguered government forces. With increasing frequency, they have cut key road links between Kabul and major provincial cities. Even vehicles traveling in armed convoys have been successfully ambushed.

Sources in Kabul say all development work has halted, and the full energies of Amin's government are now directed at fighting the guerrillas.

At least six of these rebel groups direct their operations from clandestine, frequently moved

headquarters in this dusty frontier town 40 miles east of the Khyber Pass and the Afghan border.

Peshawar, sitting on the edge of a vast tribal land that extends well into Afghanistan, is the ideal spot for their activities. Except for major roads, the governments of Pakistan and Afghanistan have never been able to exercise more than marginal control in Afghanistan.

Others offer a safe passage into Afghanistan to see their "Mujahidin" (freedom fighters) in action against the Afghan army.

"We're tired of this government," said one government employee. "They have robbed us of our liberty in the name of peace and order. The dead have peace and order but they have nothing to look forward to."

"You know, for the past six years we have been dead. Only now are we beginning to live a little. Just a little, understand?" — (WP)

Afghanistan's loose coalition of guerrillas

to meet foreign newsmen in secret.

Representatives of some groups, such as the highly organized, arch-conservative Hezb-e-Islami-Afghanistan, issue press releases and photos to document their successes.

Others offer a safe passage into Afghanistan to see their "Mujahidin" (freedom fighters) in action against the Afghan army.

But according to reports reaching here, much of the stepped up activity is loosely directed. Rebel groups forge temporary alliances with historically anti-government tribesmen more interested in capturing weapons than anything else.

"There are tens of thousands of tribesmen in these border areas, and they all hate the government, hate the Russians and like guns," explained a student of the guerrilla war. "It doesn't take much to motivate them."

Loyalties between these tribal bands and rebel guerrilla groups are said to be fluid and subject to constant negotiation.

Despite their common goal to bring down the Marxist government in Kabul, the Peshawar-based rebels have consistently been unable to form a common front.

"We have differences in principle," Akim explained. "We are nationalists, for a modern democratic Afghanistan. Other groups are reactionaries and want only a backward Afghanistan."

Although all groups consider themselves pro-Islamic, the most radical is the Hezb-e-Islami. "Our will be a true Islamic revolution," said spokesman Hussain Manghi. "There will be no compromise with other groups advocate."

One alliance consisting of four rebel groups formed shortly after the April 19, 1978 Marxist takeover in Afghanistan lasted only a month before collapsing.

About three months ago another attempt was made when private Arab interests agreed to send substantial funds to rebel groups on the condition they buried their differences.

The resulting coalition of five rebel groups, called the Bala-e-Istateh-e-Islami (Treaty of Islamic Unity), began to unravel within days.

There have also been reports of violence between the rebel groups. According to one account, two rival groups fought a pitched battle following a dispute over who controlled a captured Afghan army unit.

With the onset of cold winter weather last month, action is expected to taper off. Private rebels, it could be a winter of extreme hardship. (LAT)

saudi press review

of the Islamic world which is concerned with the destiny and land of the people of Afghanistan. The Islamic world's perfect awareness of the Afghan issue will prove to be a decisive factor in framing a political stance toward it," the paper said.

Okaz dwelt on the Palestine issue, urging the Western European states to use their full weight

to make the present trend of the United States more flexible, with a fresh initiative to settle the Palestine case and bring stability in the region. "The special interest that the Palestinian people's role has created in the world public opinion reflects the nature of the new international trend and enhances the belief that a fresh initiative can be worked out to find a suitable solution to the Palestine issue," the paper said.

Al-Medina devoted its editorial to reviewing the political situation in Afghanistan and the Afghan Muslims' revolution against the pro-Soviet Communist regime in the country. It urged the Islamic world to help their brethren in Afghanistan and, at the same time, called upon the Afghan revolutionaries to streamline their ranks without allowing any single

ie Middle East export America fears and loathes

Bob Lebling

Washington Bureau

INGTON — A bumper crop of poppies is now vested in the Middle East in Afghanistan, Pakistan, and enforcement officials say that a good deal of this the form of heroin, will wind up in the United States.

uring rise in heroin in the Middle East has top priority of U.S. nar-

co-agencies for the first

1972, when Turkey

ium production and

American heroin users

major source of supply.

has filled the vacuum

in Turkey and now supplies

with over 70 per cent of

Mexico has been carrying

active program of opium

eradication and enforcement

years, with the Mexican heroin enter-

has dropped dramati-

6.5 tons in 1975 to less

in 1978.

from another major

southwest Asia's "Golden

where Thailand, Laos

meet; has also

because of government

efforts, heroin traffickers

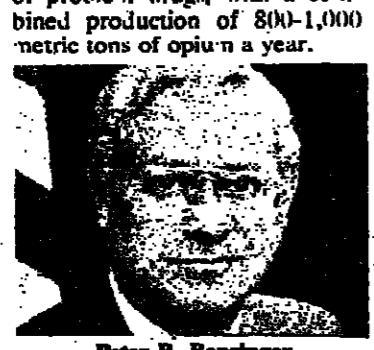
more and more to the

East to satisfy the

of the American market.

major Middle Eastern

sources for opium are Afghanistan and Pakistan. Both countries are on the U.S. government's list of the world's top ten major sources of problem drugs, with a combined production of 800-1,000 metric tons of opium a year.



Peter B. Bensinger

The bulk of the poppies is grown along the common frontier between Afghanistan and Pakistan, where "the national governments exercise tenuous and circumscribed authority," in the words of the State Department.

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), America's chief narcotics control agency, is "carefully monitoring the re-emergence of Middle Eastern heroin," DEA Administrator Peter Bensinger told a Senate committee earlier this autumn.

Iran has become a third opium source, and is viewed as a growing problem because of its political instability which makes drug enforcement extremely difficult.

Middle Eastern opium is refined into heroin in clandestine laboratories in Iran, Pakistan, Turkey and Afghanistan.

There are strong suspicions that

so of this opium is being refined in Lebanon as well.

Much of the Middle East's heroin finds its way to Europe. Last year, heroin from the Middle East accounted for about 20 to 30 per cent of the total heroin available in West Germany. This year it represents about 70 per cent.

"Formerly, West German addicts had to travel to the Netherlands for their heroin supplies," said a U.S. drug official. "Now, Turkish nationals are bringing heroin directly to Berlin. And the street purity there is a startling 35 per cent."

From Europe and other sources, Middle Eastern heroin is smuggled into the United States.

Mexican brown heroin, until recently the staple of American addicts, is gradually being replaced by Asian white, particularly in the East Coast cities of the United States.

The Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), America's chief narcotics control agency, is "carefully monitoring the re-emergence of Middle Eastern heroin," DEA Administrator Peter Bensinger told a Senate committee earlier this autumn.

There were "negligible amounts" of Middle Eastern heroin in the U.S. in 1975, Bensinger said.

But by 1976, it represented two per cent of the total heroin in the country, and in 1977 the figure rose to eight per cent.

DEA officials told *Arab News* Middle East heroin last year accounted for 15 to 20 per cent of

the total heroin available in the United States.

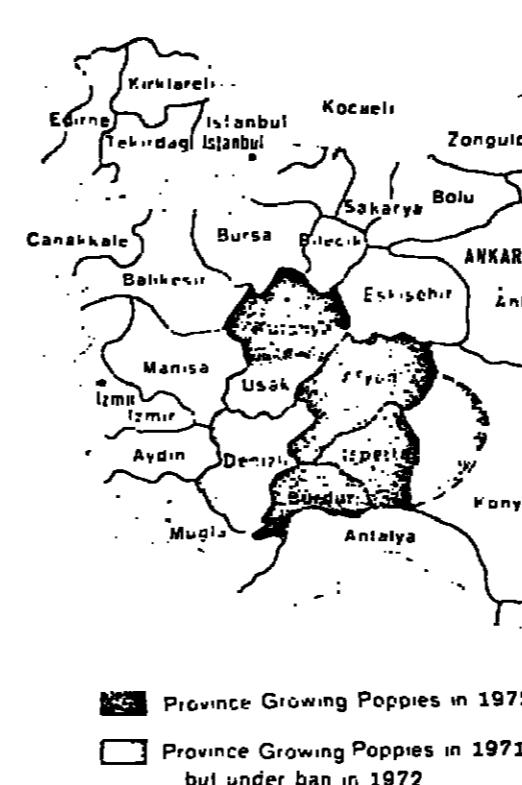
Given this trend and "its propensity for rapid acceleration," the DEA expects "significant quantities" of Middle Eastern heroin to be sold on the American black market by early 1980.

"The Middle East's potential to produce heroin is serious," Bensinger said in his Senate testimony. "Under optimal conditions, that is assuming every kilogram of opium is converted into heroin, this region could produce 800 tons of heroin for worldwide consumption."

Last year, approximately 4.1 tons of heroin were sold in the United States, according to DEA estimates, the lowest reported figure since 1971, owing to more stringent enforcement of the law.

Heroin purity in the U.S. has also declined over the past three years from 6.6 per cent to 3.5 per cent. Before it reaches the street, pure heroin is routinely cut with a variety of neutral substances: sugars, starch, powdered milk quinine.

The DEA, in cooperation with the White House, the State Department and other federal agencies, is now holding a series of planning sessions to devise a strategy for countering the heroin threat from the Middle East. These initiatives are expected to include special enforcement and intelligence efforts in Europe and the United States. They are to be "the second



TURKEY: Opium Poppy Growing Areas

The morphine base was then transported to Europe, where it was converted into heroin in France, Spain, Switzerland and Germany.

The refined product was then smuggled into America through several ports, including New York, Miami, New Orleans and Seattle.

After consultations with the U.S. government, Turkey agreed to ban opium growing in 1972. Two years later, the Turkish government allowed farmers to resume poppy cultivation, but restricted production to seven provinces under strict licensing provisions.

Turkish farmers are forbidden to lance the poppy pods to draw out the opium gum. Instead they are required to harvest the entire pod for sale to the government, which arranges for proper storage and processing for legal medicinal uses.

"As a result of the use of this process, there is no evidence of any (illegal) production or diversion."

Iran and Afghanistan are hampered by "the problems and instabilities with these governments," he said.

The tribal and family loyalties of the Kurds on both sides of the Turkish-Iranian border, for example, are far stronger than the bonds of nationalism, he noted.

The Kurdish tribes play a role in the transporting of opium from the growing areas to the West.

In Afghanistan, the central government's battles against insurgents take precedence over narcotics enforcement activities.

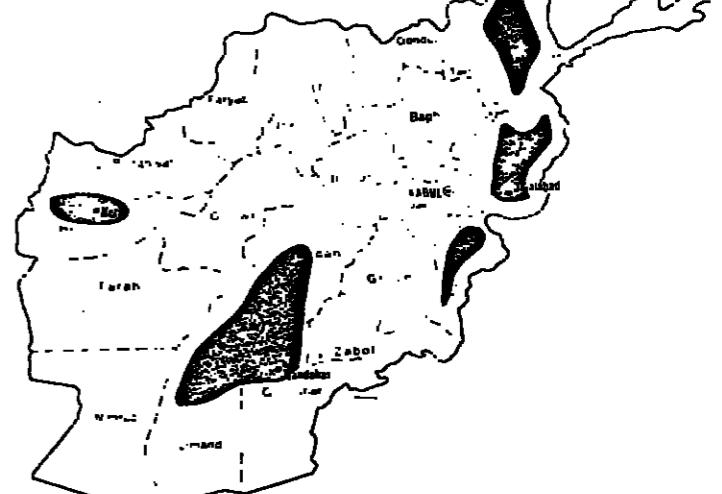
The United States has had considerably more success with Pakistan.

Traditionally, Pakistani opium has been smuggled through Karachi and other small ports along the country's southern coast. Large quantities of opium have been found mixed with legitimate cargoes bound for the Far East and the Gulf.

To counter this drug traffic, the DEA and the Pakistani customs authorities have joined forces in

Formerly, West German addicts had to travel to the Netherlands for their heroin supplies. Now, Turkish nationals are bringing heroin directly to Berlin. And the street purity is a startling 35 per cent.

AFGHANISTAN: Opium Poppy Growing Areas



tion of opium in Turkey since poppy cultivation was resumed," according to William van den Heuvel, U.S. envoy to the European office of the United Nations.

The Mexican government has also undertaken a major opium poppy eradication program, begun in November 1975.

Says Bensinger, "Since this eradication operation was initiated, there has been a steady, dramatic decline in the amount of Mexican heroin available in the United States."

The U.S. has provided Mexico with \$73.5 million over the past five years to help its drug control efforts.

It has also sent DEA special agents to help train and to work with Mexican law enforcement officers.

The result, according to the DEA: 1,000 lives a year saved and 100,000 fewer heroin addicts in the United States.

But tackling the Middle East heroin problem at its source poses special problems for the United States, not the least of these being the strained relations with Afghanistan and Iran.

"To a certain extent, the forced closing of the DEA office in Tehran has created a small intelligence gap," according to Bensinger.

Cooperative drug efforts with

Karachi which has received active support from the State Department and the U.S. Customs Service.

According to the DEA, this program has been "relatively successful in increasing the effectiveness of enforcement operations by Pakistani authorities."

"Although not all the seizures have been large, this program is building Pakistani confidence regarding their ability to control the movement of drugs," Bensinger says.

In addition to cooperating with source countries in controlling drug production, the United States also helps to provide training for foreign drug enforcement officers.

Since 1969, some 960 drug officers from the Middle East have completed U.S. training programs in America, in their own nations, or in third countries.

Three of these drug officers were from Saudi Arabia. Other countries represented include Afghanistan, Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Pakistan, Qatar, Tunisia and the UAE.

Next March, the Drug Enforcement Administration will hold another training course for foreign officers, which will include Jordanians and Syrians.

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Sadat, Bergland discuss U.S. aid in agriculture

CAIRO, Nov. 4 (R) — President Anwar Sadat Sunday discussed with the U.S. Agriculture Secretary Robert Bergland American technical assistance in the fields of agriculture and food production.

During the meeting Bergland assured Sadat and other Egyptian officials that all "U.S. agencies will work closely to support the strong efforts of the Egyptian government to increase agriculture and food production in Egypt," a U.S. embassy spokesman said.

Earlier Bergland signed an agreement increasing American funds for the mechanization of agriculture in Egypt provided by the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID), by \$19 million to reach a total of \$40 million over a period of six years.

AID had signed in September an agreement providing Egypt with \$21 million for the same project, the spokesman added.

Bergland had also signed a memorandum of understanding to explore the possibilities for establishing a bi-national agriculture research and development fund, the spokesman said.

The Egyptian and the American sides agreed to resume their talks in the near future on agriculture development and research cooperation, the spokesman added.

Bergland later met the Egyptian Prime Minister Mustapha Khaili.

The U.S. official is on an 18-day visit to the Middle East and Western Europe to promote agricultural trade and technical assistance.

He will meet Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin on Nov. 8.

India finds oilfield

MADRAS, Nov. 4 (R) — Oil has been discovered in commercial quantities in a new field in the sea off west India, petroleum minister said Sunday.

He told a press conference the field, Ratnagiri, was located about 80 kms southwest of Bombay. The first well had a potential of at least 5,000 to 7,000 barrels a day, he said.

Off-shore wells near Bombay currently produce 88,000 barrels a day.

Japanese power plant stopped

TOKYO, Nov. 4 (AP) — The reactor of an atomic power station in northern Japan automatically stopped operation Sunday after developing trouble in the condenser pump, officials said.

The officials of the Tokyo Electric and Power Company said there was no danger of radioactive leakage from the 784,000-kilowatt boiling water reactor of the atomic plant located 176 kilometers north of Tokyo.

The company is investigating the cause of the accident, the officials said.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 7:00 P.M. Sunday Nov. 4

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.37	3.38	3.375
Pound Sterling	6.94	7.18	7.15
Deutsche Mark (100)	187.00	187.50	187.25
Swiss F (100)	204.00	203.50	202.80
French F (100)	80.00	80.00	80.00
Italian Lira (10,000)	41.00	41.00	41.80
Lebanese Lira (100)	101.50	101.50	101.50
Syria Lira (100)	78.50	86.80	86.80
Egyptian Pound	4.52	4.60	4.60
Kuwait Dinar	12.12	12.12	12.12
Jordanian Dinar	11.22	11.18	11.18
Emirates Dirham (100)	89.50	89.50	89.50
Qatar Riyal (100)	90.75	90.75	90.75
Bahraini Dinar	8.92	8.92	8.92
Iranian Riyal (100)	9.30	—	—
Iraqi Dinar (100)	74.50	74.25	74.25
Yemeni Riyal (100)	81.00	88.80	88.80
Moroccan Dirham (100)	—	40.90	40.90
Indian Rupee (100)	33.50	34.35	34.35
Pakistani Rupee (100)	41,000.00	4,900.00	—
Gold kg.	—	—	—
10 Tolas bar	—	—	—
Silver kg.	—	—	—
Japanese Yen (1,000)	14.30	3.00	—
Canadian Dollar	2.84	—	—
Belgian Franc (1,000)	116.00	113.00	—
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	169.00	170.00	169.00
Spanish Peso	51.50	51.00	—
Greek Drachma (1,000)	80.00	—	—
Philippines Peso (1,000)	—	46.00	—
Singapore	—	1.58	—

Cash and Transfer rates supplied by Al-Rahji Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Jeddah — Tel.: 23815.

PORTS AUTHORITY

JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT SHIPS MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON

4TH NOVEMBER, 1979, 14TH DHUAL HIJAH 1399.

Berth	vessel	agent	Cargo	Arrival
3.	Oceanaut	Alaseda	Rice/Salt/Steel/Gen.	3.11.79
4.	Juba	O.C.E. alpha	Apple/Pears	2.11.78
5.	Hellenic Star	O.C.E. alpha	Cotton/Gen.	28.10.78
6.	Fort Hamilton	Ori	Brd. Barley & Grain	28.10.78
7.	Kallipos	alpha	Bulk Wheat	28.10.78
8.	Rishi Agast	Ori	Fruit	1.11.79
9.	Atlantic	O.C.E.	Meat/Chicken	28.10.78
10.	Freighter	Star	Froz. Chicken	31.10.78
11.	Emil	Rolaco	RoumContainers	1.11.79
12.	Odyessus	O.C.E.	Fruit	28.10.78
13.	Serous Storm	O.C.E.	Iron/Marble/Gen./C.	28.10.78
14.	Vera U'	O.C.E.	Bananas	1.11.79
15.	Volvo Liner	Kenoo	—	28.10.78
16.	Barges Ex	Star	Fruit	28.10.78
17.	Spruce	Star	Iron/Marble/Gen./C.	1.11.79
18.	Papagayo	Red Sea	Bananas	28.10.78
19.	Universal	Kenoo	Craft/Steel/Gen.	28.10.78
20.	line	Star	Fruit	28.10.78
21.	Wild Flamingo	O.C.E.	—	28.10.78
22.	Tabuk	Kenoo	—	28.10.78
23.	Minden	Star	—	28.10.78
24.	—	—	—	—
25.	RECENT ARRIVALS:	—	—	—
26.	Oceanaut	Alaseda	Rice/Gen/Steel/Salt	3.11.79
27.	Reider Giulia	Star	Roller/Mild P/STUFFS	3.11.79
28.	Kallipol	Alpha	Housing Units	3.11.79
29.	Atlantic	Rolaco	Containers	3.11.79
30.	Rabenfeld	alpha	Containers	3.11.79
31.	Hodkash Crown	A.E.T.	Containers	3.11.79
32.	Queen Sappho	A.E.T.	Vehicle	3.11.79
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Interested in Business Development
in Saudi Arabia

Saudi business

This Week read about:
— YAMANI IN AMERICA
— NAIFF ON MANPOWER
— EASTERN PROVINCE STUDY
— CONSUMER INDUSTRY

arab news

International Finance
International Bourse, Commodities, Money and Exchange Rates

International Share Information

	Price	Change	Price	Change
Parastan	5455	5425		
Sofia	1700	1630		
Sofia-Bulgaria	3250	3220		
Sofia "A"	2455	2410		
Ustens Minera	716	714		
Velti Montage	1500	1500		
FRANKFURT				
Closing Nov. 2	Closing Nov. 1			
Price Frs.	Price D.M.			
10.10. 85.00	85.00			
10.11. 82.50	82.50			
10.12. 96.50	96.50			
10.13. 95.00	95.40			
10.14. 97.00	97.50			
10.15. 94.00	94.00			
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10.17. 59.00	59.20			
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PRAYER TIMES

MONDAY	Fajr	Ishraq	Dhuhr	Asr	Maghreb	Isha
Mecca	5:10	6:29	12:11	3:25	5:46	7:16
Medina	5:14	6:31	12:12	3:23	5:43	7:13
Nejd	4:40	6:01	11:37	2:59	5:10	6:40

DHAHRAN TV

4:30 Children's Show
 5:32 Grizzly Adams
 6:20 Candid Camera
 Safety Film
 6:42 BBS
 7:31 Survival
 8:25 Persuaders
 9:12 against the Wind

Elec Co. No. 515
 Woman in the Wilderness
 The Electric Girl
 Driver Fatigue
 Why do We feel this Way?
 Hunters of the Plains
 Anyone can Play
 The following Parson,

VOA

P.M.
 8:00 News Roundup :
 Reports : Actualities :
 Opinion : Analyses
 8:30 Dateline
 News Summary
 9:00 Special English :
 News Feature. The
 Making of a Nation
 News Summary
 9:30 Music USA :
 (Standards)
 10:00 News Roundup :
 Reports : Actualities :
 10:05 Opening . Analyses

News Summary :
 10:30 VOC Magazine :
 America : Science :
 Cultural : Letter
 11:00 Special English : News
 11:30 Music USA : (Jazz)

VOA WORLD REPORT

Midnight

12:00 News newsmakers:
 voices correspondents
 reports background
 features media
 comments news analyses.

SAUDI RADIO

(English Service)

On FM at 98 Megahertz in .2 meter band
 On SW at 11.855 Mhz in 25-meter band

MONDAY

Afternoon Transmission
 2:00 Opening
 2:01 Holy Quran
 2:05 Gems of Guidance
 2:10 Champions of Solidarity
 2:20 On Islam
 2:30 Melody Time
 3:00 NEWS
 3:10 Press Review
 3:15 Music
 3:20 Arabic Songs
 3:40 selection of Music
 3:50 Close Down
 Evening Transmission
 9:00 Opening
 9:01 Holy Quran

9:05 Message to the Faithful
 9:10 Light Music
 9:15 A Chat and a Song
 9:45 Pioneers of Knowledge
 9:55 Music
 10:00 Youth Welfare
 10:10 Music
 10:15 NEWS
 10:25 S. Chronicle
 10:30 The Evening Show
 11:00 Imp. Co. & Recollections
 11:10 Music
 11:15 In Concert
 11:45 A Rendezvous with Dreams
 12:00 Close Down

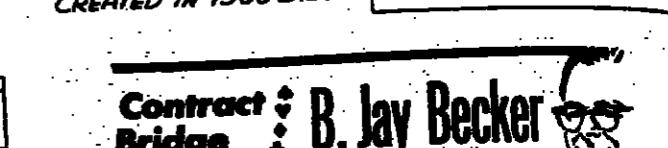
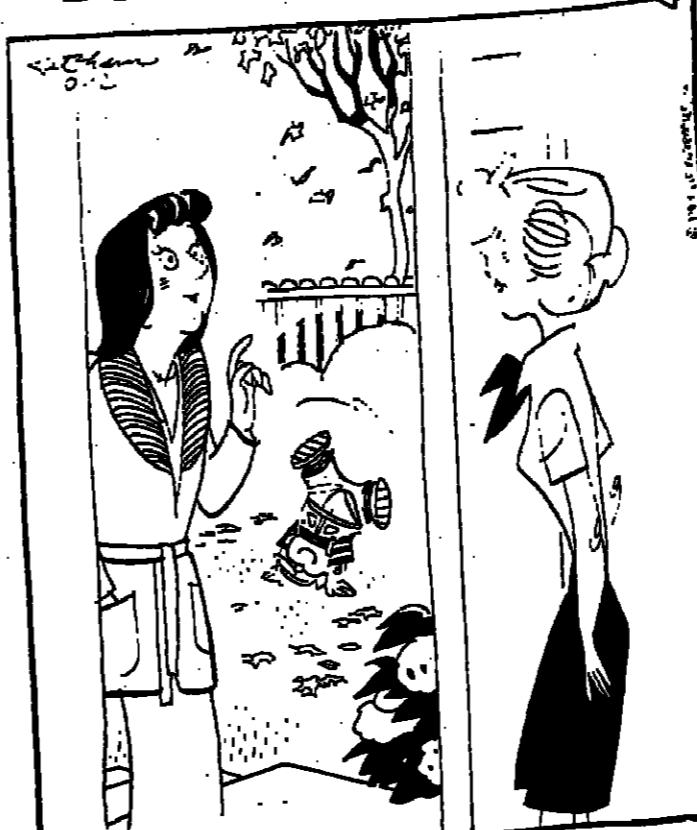
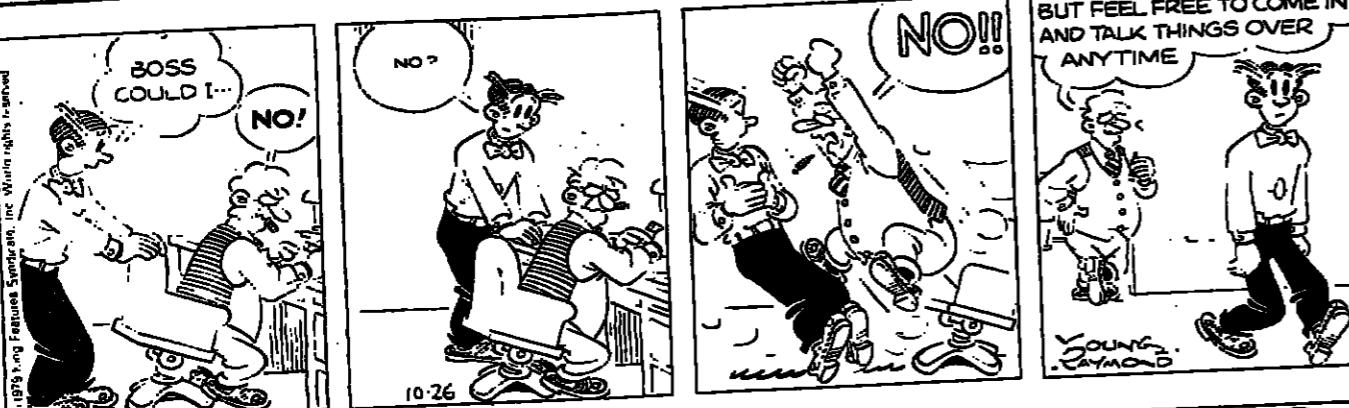
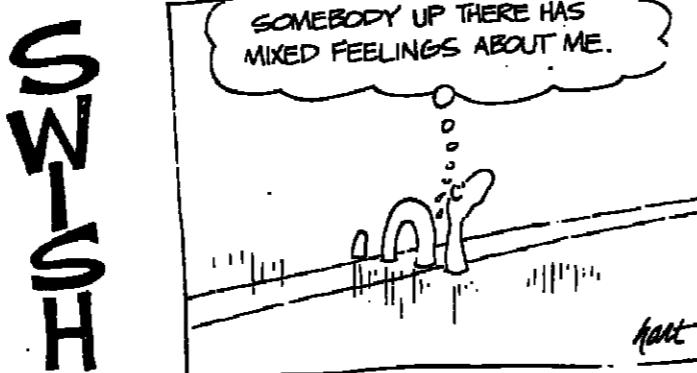
(French Service)

Morning Transmission
 8:00 Ouverture
 8:02 Lumière sur le Coran
 8:15 Musique
 8:30 Bonjour
 8:45 Variétés
 8:45 Orient et Occident
 8:55 Variétés
 9:00 Infor nations
 9:10 Lumière sur les Infor nations
 9:15 Variétés
 9:30 Rapports humains en Isla n
 9:45 Musique

19:58 Clôture
 Evening Transmission
 7:00 Ouverture
 7:02 Versets et Coran nentaire
 7:15 Musique
 7:40 Coute et recets
 7:45 Chansons panachées
 8:15 Jeunesse et Sport
 8:20 Variétés
 8:30 Infor nations
 8:40 Revue de Presse
 8:45 Musique

8:55 Clôture

Dennis the Menace



CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

1 Take on, stature

5 Did a knitting job

11 Nevada city

12 Antonym of offend

13 Fit

14 Slip by

15 Ottoman official

16 Wool source

17 Seat for baby

18 Ivy League

19 Sky

20 Look over

21 Want

22 Narrow valley

24 Recording material

25 Act

26 Exactly half; prefix

27 Twink alpha and gamma

28 Sooner than

29 Verily's Piazza

— Marco

30 To and —

31 Go astray

34 Bring up on charges

35 Beefy

36 Mike Stivie portrayer

38 Flutter

39 Curtain call

40 Facility

Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

41 Muffie

42 Czech river

43 Incluse

44 Insurgent

45 Golden hook

46 Travail

47 Disengorged, as lava

48 Stage

49 Terry

50 Candlelit

51 tree fiber

52 Canada's flying colors

53 Attempted

54 Gallosey

55 Love one's head

56 Musketoon's fall

57 Infertile

58 Cubic

59 Motor

60 Spike ornament

61 Obtain

62 Earthly, old style

63 Aquatic animal

64 Dose off

65 Fixed charge

66 Yesterday's Answer

67 Terry

68 Candlelit

69 tree fiber

70 Canada's flying colors

71 Gallosey

72 Slave's joy

73 Earthly, old style

74 Aquatic animal

75 Fixed charge

76 Love one's head

77 Musketoon's fall

78 Cubic

79 Motor

80 Spike ornament

81 Obtain

82 Earthly, old style

83 Aquatic animal

84 Dose off

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86 Yesterday's Answer

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107 Musketoon's fall

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112 Earthly, old style

113 Aquatic animal

114 Dose off

115 Fixed charge

116 Love one's head

117 Musketoon's fall

118 Cubic

119 Motor

120 Spike ornament

121 Obtain

122 Earthly, old style

123 Aquatic animal

124 Dose off

125 Fixed charge

126 Love one's head

127 Musketoon's fall

128 Cubic

129 Motor

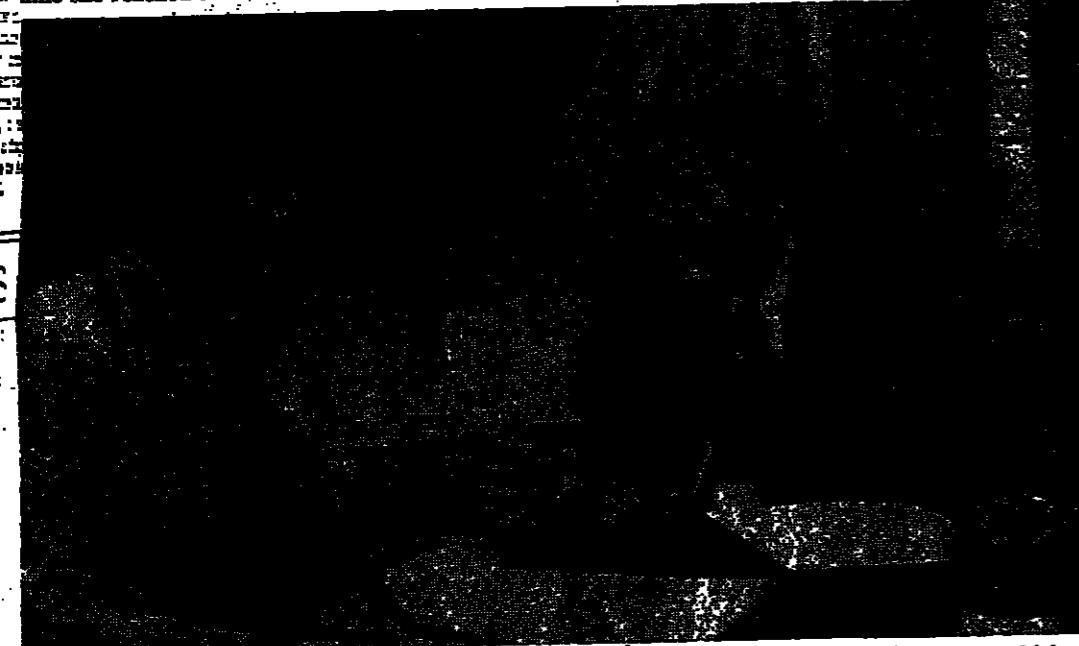
130 Spike ornament

131 Obtain

132 Earthly, old style



In Sa Kaew, Thailand, a young Cambodian mother waits in line until a doctor can see her baby. By the time she reached the door of the makeshift clinic, her child was dead.



Princess Sonja of Norway joins Franz Saksvik, the leader of a campaign for the refugees which raised \$14 million from 4 million Norwegians.



In Tapprik, Thailand, a young Cambodian woman sits beside her husband who is being fed intravenously because he is too weak to eat.

Asia in anguish

Though there is no problem of supply with Thailand, one of the world's largest granaries, next door, the distribution of food to the starving Cambodians is difficult in a country at war. The people are fleeing.



Mrs. June Gruber, an American volunteer, nurses a small, starving baby at the Sa Kaew refugee camp.



Joan Baez, who is raising money for Asian refugees, greets Senator Edward Kennedy and Chip Carter at a Washington reception for a relief organization.



And they come by sea . . . an unconscious Vietnamese woman is carried aboard an American ship after drifting for 30 days without food or water



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PAGE 12

International

20 killed, 40 wounded

Opposition to Natusch grows amid reports of fierce fighting in Bolivia

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Nov. 4 (Agencies) — Elements of the Bolivian armed forces are threatening coup leader Col. Alberto Natusch for power amid signs that Natusch is having second thoughts about the military takeover he led last Thursday.

Heavy shooting broke out around the Presidential Palace early Sunday morning, and the Red Cross said at least 20 persons were killed and 40 wounded in clashes between army units loyal to Natusch, those opposing him, and civilian opponents of his government.

Armored cars and tanks from units backing Natusch returned to the streets late Saturday night on orders of Natusch's hand-picked military chief.

They opened fire on workers and students who had erected barricades about six blocks from the Presidential Palace, then took up positions around the palace in an apparent attempt to safeguard the four-day old military chief.

ary government.

Journalists and other civilians at the palace were told to leave just after midnight when reports began circulating that a column of tanks was heading for the government building in a bid to evict Natusch.

Some of the tanks surrounding the palace were dispatched to an area two kilometers north of the building where the column of tanks was reportedly stopped, and several minutes later artillery fire could be heard coming from that direction.

The fighting broke out soon after Natusch imposed martial law, censorship and a curfew in the capital at the end of a day which saw him come under pressure from various military and civilian factions to resign.

Military leaders pressing for his resignation proposed two sharply differing alternatives.

Sources at the palace said a faction led by former dictator Gen. Hugo Banzer was pressing for the installation of a right-wing militi-

ary government in place of Natusch's self-proclaimed left-wing regime.

Another faction, led by deposed armed forces commander Gen. David Padilla, was seeking a return to civilian rule in Bolivia, which has seen over 200 coups in its 154 years of independence.

Padilla remained loyal to President Walter Guevara, installed by the Bolivian Congress in August as the nation's first civilian leader in more than a decade.

Guevara, overthrown in Thursday's coup, was reported in hiding and still insisting that his government was the only legal one in the country. He was issuing decrees in defiance of Natusch, including one calling on the Bolivian Congress to meet Monday.

In Washington, U.S. officials are waiting to see if Congress holds the meeting Monday before deciding what to do about the deteriorating situation in the Latin American state.

The United States has already suspended most of its economic aid and all of its military aid to Bolivia, and the State Department has said it deplores the "interruption of democracy in Bolivia."

In La Paz, Natusch is considering resigning, according to a source who met with Natusch Saturday.

Natusch spent almost Saturday meeting with military commanders, political advisers, cabinet ministers and friends.

The source, asking not to be named, said the meetings were the result of a crisis of confidence in which all major political parties, two ex-presidents, unions and students have rejected his government.

Upset over Baker

Bush takes Maine test vote

PORLAND, Maine, Nov. 4 (AP) — George Bush, former director of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, won a non-binding Republican Party presidential preference poll Saturday, edging out Tennessee Sen. Howard Baker for an upset victory.

Bush got 34.8 per cent of the vote cast by 1,340 representatives at the state of Maine's Republican Party convention to 33.3 per cent for Baker.

Obviously shocked at his 40-vote loss, Baker, the Senate Minority Leader, nevertheless predicted he eventually will pull into the lead.

Baker had been expected to win the preference ballot handily on the strength of the vigorous and personal lobbying support he got from Maine's popular Republican Sen. William S. Cohen.

Baker, who formally announced his candidacy on Thursday, had brought along a plane load of reporters for the convention.

He had just finished a two-day campaign swing to Rhode Island, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Vermont and Maine. At each stop, with the exception of heavily Democratic Boston, Baker was mobbed by groups of enthusiastic supporters.

Baker was counting on the psychological momentum of a victory to give his budding campaign financial and more national support.

Bush and Baker are both middle-of-the-road Republicans with similar positions on many issues, including their opposition to the SALT II treaty with Russia to limit strategic weapons.

Former Texas Gov. John Connally finished third with 17.6 per cent of the vote, while Ronald Reagan, considered the national front-runner for the nomination and the only major candidate who did not appear at the all-day session, finished fourth with 7.3 per cent.

Although Saturday's vote was not binding.



WAR VICTIMS: War refugees in a squatter camp outside Salisbury, capital of strife-torn Zimbabwe Rhodesia. The seven-year-old guerrilla war has resulted in thousands fleeing to the country's cities.

Rhodesia deadlock

Awaiting the Front's reply

London, Nov. 4 (AP) — Despite appearances, the British-sponsored Zimbabwe Rhodesia peace talks have not been without progress.

It's been eight weeks of tense, and often bitter argument, culminating in a crisis over what happens to the warring armies during pre-independence elections and Britain's rejection of guerrilla demands for a United Nations peace-keeping force.

But concessions have been made by both the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance and the beleaguered biracial administration of Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa.

And Britain, by offering to rule the Southern African territory directly, has let itself in for something so risky that, in the words of

one official, "it doesn't bear too much close contemplation — otherwise we might be the ones to talk out."

But if things look risky for Britain, they are positively fraught for the two parties, seeking power on a continent where constitutions are vulnerable and not many jobs going for opposition leaders.

The argument therefore boils down to the terms each side thinks will enable it to win the election.

The British insist their plan is probably the last hope to end a seven-year war inflicting misery on the country's 7 million blacks and 230,000 whites and threatening the entire region.

Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, conference chairman, has argued through hours of talks that the proposals give both sides a fair chance in a poll watched by Commonwealth observers and the press.

The plan calls for a governor to use the current police force to keep law and order during a two-month election campaign with both armies responsible for maintaining a ceasefire.

Muzorewa has accepted the plan, despite the huge concession of having to stand down and risk losing the poll to the Communist-backed Front.

Muzorewa, an American-educated Methodist bishop, says the war is getting worse and he needs an end to economic sanctions.

Carrington — who avoids the word ultimatum — "expects" and will demand an answer from the Front within days of the conference's entering its ninth week Monday.

If the Front says no, the talks will collapse, but the guerrillas can walk out only if they get the nod from their war-weary African backers, the five "Frontline" states.

Most of the frontliners want the Front to stay. This is particularly true of bankrupt Tanzania which needs millions of dollars of Western aid, and Zambia, needing southern supply through Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

Over NATO missiles

Soviets cautioned to cool rhetoric

BONN, Nov. 4 (Agencies) — West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, reacting to a Soviet propaganda barrage aimed at blocking deployment of U.S. medium range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, appealed to the Communist states Sunday not to worsen the East-West negotiating climate.

"We appeal to the East to take seriously our will to negotiate as we are taking seriously the announcement by General Secretary Brezhnev that he is willing to negotiate," Genscher said in a statement distributed by his Free Democratic Party.

Brezhnev announced during a speech in East Germany last month, that the Soviet Union will withdraw without precondition 20,000 troops and 1,000 tanks from East German territory as a token of good will, but in the hope that NATO will refrain from modernizing its medium range missile potential.

Soviet officials have been quoted as saying the withdrawal has already begun.

Genscher said NATO does not want superiority over the Warsaw Pact, but balance of power which he said was currently



Hans-Dietrich Genscher

threatened by Soviet SS-20 missiles in the West.

"We appeal to the East not to worsen the negotiating climate by threats and to make untrustworthy the Brezhnev speech," Genscher said.

He cautioned that threats and propaganda will, however, not keep NATO from everything the Western Alliance is necessary for its security.

In Washington, U.S. officials said they will launch a major arms limitation bill next month.

NATO will spell out in detail proposals on both sides the level of long-range nuclear weapons, the officials said.

The offer to Moscow would also include a package which would also include the expected decision to modernize its forces by deploying 572 U.S. Pershing-2 or cruise missiles in five European countries.

Officials in Washington were optimistic that the decision to modernize would be made by NATO foreign ministers in Brussels Dec. 12.

"We are on a very solid track toward a positive decision," a high ranking official of a party of reporters.

Ruling party split continues

Ohira, Fukuda fail to agree on choice of premier

TOKYO, Nov. 4 (R) — Efforts by Japan's ruling party to find a single candidate for prime minister failed Sunday after two hours of heated talks, Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) negotiators said.

Leaders of the factions have agreed to meet again in a bid to head off a threatened breakup of the party that has governed Japan for 24 years.

Outgoing Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira, chosen as an LDP candidate at a party caucus last Friday, told reporters Sunday things are moving towards an inevitable showdown.

"But efforts should be continued to the last moment to avert the breakup of the party."

Asked if he would seek cooperation of opposition parties in the event of a run-off election, the 69-year-old prime minister said "that is not in my mind now."

Ohira's rival, former Premier Takeo Fukuda 74, said Saturday it was too late for talking.

Fukuda, who lost to Ohira in last December's LDP election, was also chosen as a candidate for prime minister in a separate caucus last Friday.

He is supported by the factions led by ex-



Premier Takeo Fukuda, former Defense Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and former Agriculture Minister Ichiro Nakagawa.

They have been demanding that Ohira resign to take responsibility for the LDP's setback in the October 7 general election.

The party won 248 seats in the 511-seat lower house, one less than at dissolution. With recruitment of conservative indepen-

dents, the LDP now commands 257 seats.

Ohira, backed by the faction led by former Premier Kakuei Tanaka, currently on trial for his alleged part in the 1976 Lockheed payoff scandal, says he feels responsibility but should not resign.

The pro-Ohira bloc claimed it had already won more than 130 supporters, exceeding a majority of the lower house LDP members.

The Fukuda camp was also confident their candidate would beat Ohira by a margin of three or four votes in the first ballot.

Each opposition party plans to field its chairman as a candidate for prime minister.

If nobody gets a majority in the first ballot — as is likely to be the case — a run-off election will be held between the two biggest vote-getters.

The major opposition Japan Socialist Party, with 106 seats, called on five other opposition parties, including the Communist and anti-Communists, to vote for its chairman, but the offer was rejected.

Ryosaku Sasaki, chairman of the right wing Democratic Socialist Party, implied Saturday that his party might join a coalition government if the LDP formally broke up.

In Bangladesh

Scores missing in river collision

DACCA, Nov. 4 (Agencies) — A cargo ship slammed into a crowded river launch carrying Muslims to a celebration and hundreds of people were feared drowned, the government-owned *Bangladesh Times* reported Sunday.

It said the accident occurred Friday night on a river near Khulna, 128 kilometers southwest of Dacca.

Twelve bodies were reported recovered but hundreds of people were missing.

In the United States, the Coast Guard ceased active sea and air rescue operations Saturday for 27 crewmen missing from the tanker *Burmah Agate* which was still burning

reported Sunday.

A government spokesman said the 1,997-ton vessel sank after sending out a distress call from a position about 300 miles south-southwest of Hong Kong.

The ship, a 772-foot Liberian tanker carrying 400,000 barrels of crude oil and another Liberian vessel, *Mimosa*, collided in the pre-dawn hours Thursday.

Meanwhile, all 25 Indonesian and Hong Kong crew from the Panamanian freighter *Hoi On* have been rescued from rafts in the South China Sea after the sank, the owner's Hong Kong agents said Sunday.

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